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Massillon Independent.

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For forty years it has proved its great value in all diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country have testified to its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the blood, stimulating the torpid liver and bowels, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. Simmons' Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a LIVER MEDICINE.

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Miscellaneous.

THE GRESELEY-SEYMOUR CONSPIRACY.

In the Binghampton (N. Y.) Republican of July 19th appears a startling statement, which will be understood by extracts we make from the document. Forty-four years ago the country was made to ring from end to end concerning what was alleged to be a bargain and sale between Adams and Clay, by which Jackson men alleged that their candidate was cheated out of the presidency and Adams put there instead. So formidable did the impression become—whether true or not—that it afterward made the hero of New Orleans president twice. According to the following statements here is another bargain between Greeley and Seymour, but whether either can effect a sale or not remains to be seen.

For some weeks the Republican has been challenging the friends of Greeley that it was about to publish to the world developments which, if established, should blast the respectable reputation of any political aspirant. Following is a leading portion of the article referred to:
To-day we redeem our pledge to prove true our charges against Horace Greeley, Horatio Seymour, and Waldo Hutchins, in reference to the candidacy of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati and Baltimore. We do more than redeem our pledge—in this sense, that we had obligated ourselves to present the proof upon denial by any one of the three, of the truth of our charges; and there has been no such denial. Accepting that failure to meet the challenge as a confession that no denial is possible, except at a risk greater than that of permitting the charges which have been before the public just twenty days, and unable to gain the additional advantage of making it certain not only that the collusion we charge, between these men, really existed, but that the truth is not in them, we give to the public the proofs that have convinced us, beyond the possibility of denial or question, that Horace Greeley was made a democratic candidate for president by his own procuring, and that Cincinnati and Baltimore were parts of the same conspiracy.

We reprint here the terms of our indictment, as follows:
A CHALLENGE.
For Horace Greeley, Waldo Hutchins and Horatio Seymour.
These men have failed to answer the charges of political arrangement or bargaining made concerning them, and repeated by this journal; and in order that this issue may be more plainly appear, and they may have opportunity of denying, or admitting, or explaining the facts, as they shall prefer, we put those facts as we understand them in form as follows:

1. That Horace Greeley agreed in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for president of the United States, if Horatio Seymour and the democratic leaders would support him; and held a correspondence on that subject, of which one letter was dated Oct. 4th, 1871. That Mr. Greeley formally recognized his agreement, and communicated the fact of the democratic proposition to Reuben E. Fenton, who consented to give his assistance to the scheme.

2. That Horatio Seymour (who was regarded as himself a candidate), and some of the democratic leaders subsequently agreed to give Mr. Greeley their support, conditionally. That Horatio Seymour communicated with Waldo Hutchins on this subject, in reference to the Cincinnati convention. That Horatio Seymour acknowledged the correspondence of himself and Hutchins, in a letter dated May 1, 1872, three days before the Cincinnati convention was held.

3. That Waldo Hutchins responded, and became a delegate to that convention. That the fact of democratic action was well understood by some of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention; and that the expectation of his democratic support aided or secured Mr. Greeley's nomination.

For the purpose of classification we present the proofs in order as follows:
1. The narrative of the originator of the scheme which made Horace Greeley a candidate for president by democratic nomination at Baltimore and previous democratic influence at Cincinnati—his credentials being letters of Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour.

2. The corroborative statements of several gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens, who have been cognizant of the scheme; in some of its details, or have seen the letters, &c., which are a part of it.
3. Affidavits setting forth the more important facts of the scheme, or establishing the statements preceding, and verifying the letters.

4. An exposure of the correspondence, embracing the name of the writers of the letters, the approximate or exact dates, the reference of authority, and an analysis of the contents of the letters.

The following is the statement of Mr. Carmichael:
Lewis Carmichael is a farmer, probably between 50 and 55 years of age, who owns and resides upon a tract of 250 acres of improved land, two miles west of the village of Unadilla, in Otsego County. For over twenty years he has enjoyed the reputation of being a politician of influence and sagacity, and was consulted in times of important political movements by Dickinson and other eminent men. His statements were substantially as follows:

Carmichael wrote to Mr. Greeley last September giving him his views about the then coming presidential campaign, an inviting Greeley to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to "Hon. Horace Greeley, the next president of the U. S." Carmichael told Mr. Greeley that time had come to raft over, and he thought the democratic leaders would drop old issues and support him.

Mr. Greeley answered the letter in a short time. He expressed (then or afterward—the writer is not certain as to time here) his willingness to become a candidate, but was fearful that the democratic leaders would not support him. A letter from him invited Carmichael to an interview with him. Carmichael said he went down to New York soon after receiving that letter, and had a long talk with Greeley in the Tribune office. Greeley told Carmichael that Horatio Seymour was a standing candidate with the democratic party, and that Mr. Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael said that he could not tell about that, as Gov. Seymour had not been asked, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and co-operation to the movement, and Mr. Greeley agreed to be a candidate provided he succeeded with Mr. Seymour and other prominent democrats.

Within a short time after the interview with Greeley, Carmichael saw Seymour. He was not inclined to receive the proposition with much favor. Carmichael gave him his views and left him to think the matter over. At that time Seymour thought that perhaps Hutchins could be agreed upon as a candidate.

It was not long before Carmichael saw Seymour again, by appointment, and he said he had made up his mind. That Carmichael was right, and that the democrats could support Greeley or, if a portion of the republican party preferred making a change in the administration, the democrats should not take advantage of the movement.

Carmichael informed Mr. Greeley, as soon as convenient, of his success with Gov. Seymour; and went about the state, immediately, to consult with democratic leaders. The proposition was met with very strong opposition, but the fact that it was about the only thing they could do, convinced the party leaders that they had better do it. If they should elect a prominent man from their ranks he would have political associations, and friends that he could not help serving, and they could not get such an administration as they could by taking up a man with no former political associations he would be under obligations to recognize. The leaders of both parties are corrupt. Such democratic leaders as Belmont, Marble, and others, have been making money and political capital out of our following, and the party has continually lost. Three millions of democratic votes had become useless for want of proper management of them, and we thought it was time to turn the tables and compel the leaders to follow for a while.

In 1860 we might have elected Houston, if we had nominated him, over Lincoln, because Houston claimed that the territories were the common property of all the states, and the democrats all over the United States could have united on that principle. In 1864 we could have elected Reverdy Johnson, over Lincoln, and in 1868 we could have elected Chase over Grant. We had fooled away so many opportunities that we concluded that it was best to drop some of the old, unpopular doctrines this fall, and come out in shape to succeed.

Carmichael refused to show any letters, alleging that he had already shown letters to the editor of this paper. He said he did not understand Mr. Greeley as desiring there should be secrecy about the movement. (Precisely how he desired to be understood here is uncertain.)

The first plan, Carmichael said, was to call a convention in Otsego county to nominate Mr. Greeley, and start the campaign in that manner. Last April Greeley wrote to Carmichael saying that he believed the democrats preferred a candidate from their own ranks, and would not unite in his support; therefore he desired to be withdrawn from the canvass. But Carmichael prevailed upon him to stick to it until they knew what the democratic leaders would do. It was not best to back down before they had time to work the thing up.

Carmichael said at the close nervously, that he had rather be in the line than in this business.

Next follow the detailed statements of H. H. Howard, G. A. Dodge, Henry Vandevan, R. W. Courtney, B. F. Arnold, F. M. Packard, D. P. Loomis,

Geo. Fellows, Chas. J. White, and Dr. Halsey, which confirm the foregoing, but are too long for our columns.

An affidavit, of which the following is a copy, sworn to by C. S. Carpenter, goes to establish what has previously said. It reads as follows:

ONEIDA, JULY 17, 1872.
C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Oneonta, Otsego county, in the state of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in said county; that Carmichael has for many years been a democrat, interested in county, state and national conventions, which he frequently attended; and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a democratic candidate for the presidency; that Carmichael was last all in correspondence with Horace Greeley, and Horatio Seymour on the question of making new issues, one of which was the payment of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers, as well as to union soldiers; and that deponent saw letters from Seymour and Greeley on that question; that one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting, and by the Tribune heading (this letter being answer to a letter of Carmichael asking his views on the pension question), expressed his views of Mr. Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general government pay pensions to southern disabled soldiers, although he (Greeley) doubted whether congress would pass such a bill. That deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning; and it was freely discussed between Carmichael and deponent. That this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August or early in September, 1871. Deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject, at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself opposed to making the pension question an issue then.

That deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Carmichael, in which Greeley invited Carmichael to call on him in New York, to talk over political issues that had been broached between them; and a separate part of that letter which deponent did not have an opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent casually noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichael, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for president, if the nomination were tendered to him in 1872. That Carmichael was absent from Otsego shortly afterward, and received from Greeley, as Carmichael distinctly and emphatically stated to him, Mr. Greeley's positive consent to be the democratic candidate for president in 1872, if the nomination were given him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871.

That Carmichael endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to southern soldiers, as a measure of reconciliation between north and south, and to support Mr. Greeley for the presidency. That it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichael that Greeley was to be pressed for democratic nomination. That deponent regarded Carmichael as a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost seriousness, and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their meaning and results, were described by him honestly and faithfully.

S. C. CARPENTER.
Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872.
E. M. CARVER, N. P.

L. E. Ireland testifies to a like detail of facts as given in the foregoing. Then comes a long list of letters which passed between Carmichael, Seymour, Hutchins, Greeley, and Fenton in which various propositions, all connected with the presidency, were discussed. The Republican challenges a successful denial of the statements here set forth.

Of course the Tribune (which is not an organ) tries to upset this array of evidence by making light of it, but fails to fairly and squarely meet the issue. The reader will not fail to see that a very important condition in the above expose is the fact that rebel soldiers were to have compensation equal to union soldiers. That was a prominent point for consideration, urged by the democrats, at first opposed by Greeley, but finally acquiesced in by all parties in the ring. The country is far from being ready to sustain such a proposition—and the parties to it will find this out emphatically in a few months.

I talked with a minion from her majesty's dominions:
Says I, 'Where are you going?'
Says he, 'To hide a hoe.'
Says I, 'What are you going to hide a hoe for?'
Says he, 'I didn't say hide a hoe, I said hide a hoe.'
Says I, 'Spell it.'
Says he, 'I d a h o.'
Says I, 'Idaho.'
Says he, 'Hide a hoe.'
Says I, 'Yes, says he, 'Hide a hoe.'

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

BY REV. HORACE C. HOVEY.

There is a humorous poem, with the above title, that has been before the American public for many years, and has provoked more peals of hearty laughter, many times over, than there are words and syllables in the comic effusion itself. It is generally attributed to that gifted young poetess, Lucretia Maria Davidson, whose versatile genius enabled her to accomplish more in her short sweet life of but seventeen years, than most can do in three score years and ten. The poem under consideration, however, is so peculiar in its vein of humor, and so essentially different in style from the other poems of Miss Davidson's, as to excite the reader's surprise. If it indeed is hers, it is, I believe, the sole production of the kind for which her gentle, serious music is responsible. We find it attributed to her by J. W. S. Howes in his "Golden Leaves" (1864), and by her brother, M. O. Davidson, in his collection of her poems (1870); but in each case without comment or explanation of the curious phenomenon of a most amiable young girl's writing such a terrible piece of sarcasm at the expense of old bachelors!

In fact, the production is not Miss Davidson's, but came from the pen of that eminent humorist, Seba Smith, who, beside much very readable prose, also gave the world numerous poems of considerable merit. The work by which Mr. Smith is best known to the public is "Jack Downing's Letters," the first edition of which lies open before me as I write. It appeared in 1833 in book-form, although the Letters had previously been published serially in the Portland Courier. The Thirteenth Letter gives an account of some queer doings of the Maine legislature, in April, 1831, being a quassious discussion of a bill to tax old bachelors, the proceeds of the assessment going for the benefits of old maids. The joke was carried so far that the bill was about to become a law, when, upon reflection, they decided not to commit an impropriety by way of amusement, and the order was indefinitely postponed. But Major Jack Downing had a dream in consequence of this debate, and he narrates it in verse. He sends it to his cousin Nabby, saying, "Don't be skeered because I've made some poetry, for I don't think it'll hurt me. Pray tell me what you think of it; here it is." Then follows word for word the "Auction Extraordinary" that is claimed for Miss Davidson. As Jack Downing's Letters are now out of print, it may not be amiss to reproduce this morsel of humor:

I dreamed a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And, as fast as I dreamed, it was cained into numbers,
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful harmony,
I'm sure I never saw any poetry sweeter.
It seemed that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on old bachelors' pates should be laid,
And in order to make them all willing to carry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The bachelors grumbled, and said 'twere no use,
'Twas cruel injustice and horrid abuse,
And declared that to save their own hearts' blood from spilling,
Or such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.
But the rulers determined their scheme to pursue,
So they sat all the bachelors up at vendue.
A cryer went forth 'till the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow,
And to bawl out at all he might meet in the way,
'Ho! forty old bachelors sold to-day!
And presently all the old maids in the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red and pale,
Of every description, all flocked to the sale.
The auctioneer then in his labors began,
And called out aloud as he held a man,
'How many for a bachelor? Who wants to buy?'
In a twink' every maiden responded; 'I—I—'
In short, at a hugely extravagant price,
The bachelors were all sold off in a trice;
And forty old maids, some younger, some older,
Each lodged an old bachelor home on her shalldered.

Now, as we have said, this is utterly unlike Miss Davidson's style of composition; and we may add that it is exactly in the vein of Seba Smith's minor poems, as for example, his famous "Biography of Sam Patch." It was the fate of Jack Downing to be extensively imitated, and he took pains to lance several of his copyists with his sharp-pointed pen. But concerning this poem the probabilities are that it pleased the fancy of young Miss Davidson, and that she wrote a copy simply for her own amusement, and with no thought of appropriating another's fame; her literary executors, however, made the natural mistake of supposing it to be her own production, and accordingly published it as such in the collection of her poems.

Mark of a Gentleman.—The late Rev. Dr. Sutton, Vicar of Sheffield, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon: 'Mr. Peech, how is it that you have not called, upon me for your account?' 'Oh!' said Mr. Peech. 'I never ask a gentleman for money.' 'Indeed!' said the vicar; 'then how do you get on if he don't pay?' 'Why,' replied Mr. Peech, 'after a certain time I conclude that he is no gentleman, and then I ask him.'

David P. Brown, an eminent member of the Philadelphia Bar, died last week at the age of seventy-eight. His Forum, containing the experiences of forty years practice, is highly prized by lawyers. In early life he wrote several dramatic works, among which was Terrors, which was performed several times by the elder Booth.

Alexander H. Stephens never said a truer thing than that "the strongest objection to the democracy now have to Gen Grant is his execution to the letter of the measures and policies advocated and sustained by Mr. Greeley."

Mr. Gustave Lebon, of Paris, has just published a treatise upon the chemical and physiological effects of tobacco smoke upon the human system, and some of his conclusions are worthy of notice. It is well known that nicotine is an alkaloid soluble in water and in the liquids which moisten the mucous membrane. The poisonous power of this substance has been illustrated. A drop of it placed on the tongue of small animals kills them at the end of ten, twenty, thirty, or forty minutes, after having produced paralysis of the limbs, retarded the action of the heart, and caused tetanic contractions in various muscles. The same dose administered to man, or to the larger animals, produces vertigo, lowness of spirit, and tendency to drowsiness. The vapors of nicotine do not become dangerous until the substance is heated, and then it is overpowering to man.

FACTS FOR SMOKERS.
Mr. Gustave Lebon, of Paris, has just published a treatise upon the chemical and physiological effects of tobacco smoke upon the human system, and some of his conclusions are worthy of notice. It is well known that nicotine is an alkaloid soluble in water and in the liquids which moisten the mucous membrane. The poisonous power of this substance has been illustrated. A drop of it placed on the tongue of small animals kills them at the end of ten, twenty, thirty, or forty minutes, after having produced paralysis of the limbs, retarded the action of the heart, and caused tetanic contractions in various muscles. The same dose administered to man, or to the larger animals, produces vertigo, lowness of spirit, and tendency to drowsiness. The vapors of nicotine do not become dangerous until the substance is heated, and then it is overpowering to man.

M. Lebon has constructed a variety of apparatus by which he has been enabled to collect and show with exactness the various elements of tobacco smoke which condense and deposit themselves upon the organs of the smoker. One hundred grammes (1,500 grains English troy) of French tobacco furnishes 0.550 grammes of nicotine and 0.400 grains of ammonia, able to act upon the coatings of the mouth, the windpipe, or pulmonary ducts. It is supposed that the tobacco in this case is smoked in the shape of cigarettes, and in the open air, for the quantity of poison varies with circumstances. On the other hand it is quite certain that air vitiated by smoke, breathed in a close chamber or conveyance by the smoker or those who surround him, exercises a deleterious influence upon the respiratory organs.

Tobaccos of the Levant are the least dangerous. Some of them possess but a very small trace of nicotine. In small doses tobacco smoke instantly excites cerebral activity and the intellectual forces, and facilitates digestion. In excessive and frequently repeated doses it produces the following effects: Difficulty of digestion (probably owing to the presence of ammonia) benumbed intelligence, and memory—especially for words—clouded, and in many cases destroyed. With regard to the latter somewhat novel assertion, M. Lebon examining and questioning a large number of workmen in the tobacco manufactory at Strasburg he learnt from themselves those who worked in the fermenting room, where the atmosphere contains a large amount of nicotine and ammoniacal vapor, frequently lost, momentarily and completely, the names even of streets and of their closest acquaintances.

Mr. Lebon sums up his advice to smokers as follows: "Smoke Eastern tobacco (*tobac d'Arant*) by which is meant Turkish tobacco and others of that class. Smoke it in the open air in a pipe furnished with a long stem, and with a reservoir under the bowl like the German pipe. Smoke moderately, for if there are certain advantages in the use of tobacco, the abuse of it is fatal to the organism of man, and it has the peculiarity of destroying the mind before killing the body."

The work of procuring sponges, as pursued at Tunis, requires great skill on the part of the sponge fishers, who are principally Greeks, Sicilians, and Arabs. Of these the Greeks are most expert in their vocation. The sponge fishery is most actively carried on during the months of December, January and February, as to other seasons the places where the sponges exist are overgrown with sea weeds. The storms in November and December destroy and sweep away the thick marine vegetation and leave the sponges exposed to view. They are obtained by spearing, diving with or without the assistance of an apparatus, and by dredging with a machine similar to an oyster dredge. It is in spearing the sponges that the greatest dexterity is shown. The spears used by the Greeks are shorter than those employed by the natives, but they manage them with such adroitness as sometimes to reach sponges covered by sixty feet of water. The British vice consul at Tunis reports that these Greeks hold in their hands three or four spears, and dart them with such precision, one after the other, that before the first has time to disappear under the surface the second strikes its upper extremity, and thus gives it an additional impetus to reach the sponge aimed at. Wherever a sponge is removed a new one is produced within a year to take its place. The finest sponges are found in the Mediterranean, the chief market being Smyrna. Coarse sponges are procured in great numbers in the waters of the Bahamas, and form an important article of export from these islands.

A very good article of sponge is found on the coast of Florida, where the supply is so great that, if the fisheries were actively prosecuted, it would suffice for the consumption of the United States.

"I wish you wouldn't give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to his grocer, who replied (remembering the customer's unpaid grocery account) "and I wish you would not give me such long wait for mine."

Alexander H. Stephens never said a truer thing than that "the strongest objection to the democracy now have to Gen Grant is his execution to the letter of the measures and policies advocated and sustained by Mr. Greeley."

David P. Brown, an eminent member of the Philadelphia Bar, died last week at the age of seventy-eight. His Forum, containing the experiences of forty years practice, is highly prized by lawyers. In early life he wrote several dramatic works, among which was Terrors, which was performed several times by the elder Booth.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that one of the thousand busy tongues of rumor is just now industriously relating the particulars of a near approach of revolution in the existing methods of communication by telegraph. Under the new method every large business house is to have a telegraphic instrument of its own, by means of which any individual of ordinary intelligence will be able to print messages on slips of perforated paper, these communications to be forwarded from a general office to the point and person for whom they are intended. By this system it is claimed that a message of one hundred words can be transmitted in one minute and twenty seconds, for twenty cents. Under the method now in vogue, about six thousand words can be sent on a single wire in an hour. For the improved plan it is claimed that sixty thousand words can be sent in an hour over one wire without confusion. All the working expense of the new system are said to be exceeding low, the cost of an indicating machine but three dollars. This improvement in existing systems of telegraphy, though sorely needed, seems almost too good to be true.

'What is that, children?' asked a young pastor, exhibiting to his Sunday school a magic lantern picture of a poor sinner clinging to the cross towering out of stormy waves in mid-ocean. 'Robinson Crusoe!' was the instant reply.

'Do you mean to say,' said a traveler to a Missouri sheriff, 'that a man was shot here yesterday because he was caught in the act of carrying off a rope?' 'Yes,' quietly answered the sheriff, 'but there was a horse at the other end of the rope.'

A sweet girl graduate of a Massachusetts college recently told an examiner that 'Esop was the author of Latin fables, covered with hair, and sold his birthright for a mess of potash.'

Practice does not always make perfect. Curran, when told by his physician that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, replied, 'That is odd enough, for I have been practicing all night.'

An old lady called at the postoffice yesterday, and asked, 'Is there a letter for John Smith, if ye please sir?' There being several persons of that name in town, and a letter for one of them, the clerk asked if this John Smith was in business? The innocent answered, 'No, sure, he's in jail!'

From the Chattanooga Herald: 'One of our young ladies recently attempted the capture of an acnte little animal with a bushy tail. When her peach and honey came that night he informed her that marrying would be out of the question unless she used some other kind of hair oil.'

Mort's Maladies—The spark that kindles a general conflagration, and does but little mischief if attended to on its first appearance; so it is with consumption, which has nearly always been looked upon as a mortal disease. It never would become so if headed at its first approaches. Of the whole catalogue of diseases, nearly every one of them can be cured by care and attention. Dr. Keyser has published a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, in which he shows conclusively the curability of Pulmonary Consumption by means of his great Lung Cure, now sold by most respectable druggists. The pamphlet will be sent to any address, free of cost, upon application, or will be given to any one at the doctor's medical office, 167 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. It contains the plain points of treatment pursued by the doctor in his management of lung and other chronic diseases, with certificates of some very extraordinary cures in this immediate vicinity.

'Thousands of witnesses can testify to the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, not only in the incipient or forming stages of lung disease, but even in long-standing chronic cases. That the curability of consumption could be so greatly lessened by early attention and use of Dr. Keyser's lung cure can hardly be questioned, when we look at the important cases of persons who live under our immediate observation, and who walk our streets daily in good health, rescued through its virtues.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, where examinations for lungs and other chronic diseases are made daily from 10 A.M. until 1 P.M., and from 2 until 6 P.M., on Saturday night until 9.

Founded on a rock—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless patents against Drake's Plantation Bitters, vow that there can not be understood what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded on a rock, the rock of experience. All its ingredients are pure and wholesome. How, then, could tricks and cheats expect to rival it with compounds of cheap dyes and refuse liquor, or with bloodless trash in a state of acetone fermentation? Of course the cheap imitations have come to naught. The Bitter game has failed. Their contempt for the sacred privilege of the community has been fully punished. Meanwhile Plantation Bitters seems to be in a fair way of eventually superseding every other medicinal preparation included in the class to which it belongs. In every state and territory of the Union it is, to date, the accepted specific for nervous debility, dyspepsia, indigestion, general debility, and all ailments involving a deficiency of vital power.

Symptoms of Catarrh—Discharges follow from throat, sometimes profuse, watery and thick, mucous, purulent, offensive &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, hoarseness and coughing to clear the throat. In some cases the system is so affected, that it is difficult to breathe, constant desire to clear nose and throat, relief obtained by yawning, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, ringing in the ears. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The proprietor of Dr. J. C. Kellogg's Catarrh Remedy will send you a free trial of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

This is no intoxicating beverage and colored liquor, to lead the tippler to drunkenness and ruin, but a strictly medical preparation made from roots and herbs suitable to any age or condition. At a family remedy, Simmons' Liver Regulator is equal to an entire medicine chest.

\$250 A Month easily made with stencil and key check disk. Secure circular and sample free. S. M. Spencer, Braintree, Vt.

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AGENTS Wanted for our 1872 Campaign Manual, a book of the times for all parties. Illustrated. One agent sold 50 in three days. Also for life and times of President Grant, by Horatio J. T. Hurd, splendid steel portrait of Greeley, also of Grant, \$300 a month made by selling the above. E. B. Treat, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

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For Coughs, Colds & Hoarseness. These Tablets present the acid in combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

Hoarseness and ulceration of the throat are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of throat difficulties of years standing.

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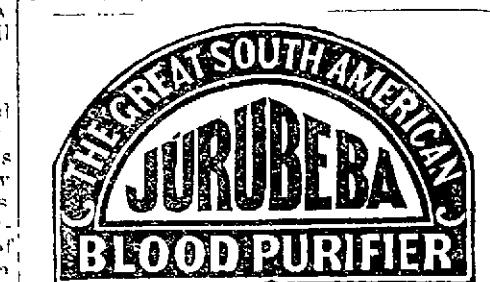
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Dr Wells' Extract of Jurubeba contains all the medicinal virtues peculiar to the plant and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.

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Take it to allay irritation and ward off tendency to inflammations.

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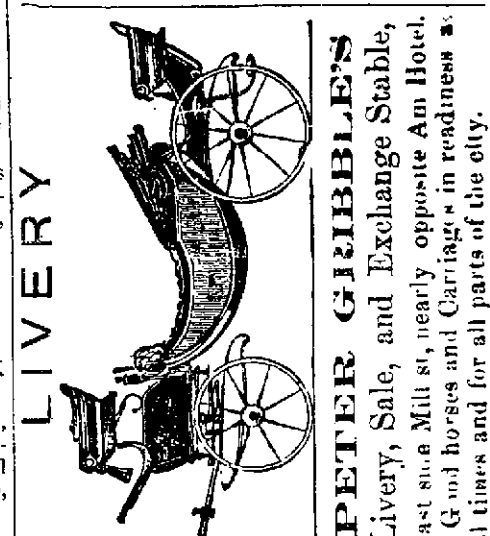
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